

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

THE RETURN OF WHITTEMORE.

SUFFICIENT returns have been received from the special election in the First Congressional district of South Carolina to render the return of the notorious Whittemore certain by a decided majority. We need not recapitulate in detail the story of his shame. Worse than a defaulter in Massachusetts, before he donned the sacred robes; more than a defaulter in Massachusetts, before he donned the sacred robes; more than a defaulter in Massachusetts, before he donned the sacred robes...

In a few days he will again appear at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn as a member. Will he be admitted? The nation, profoundly sensitive respecting the half-developed corruption which seems to pervade our supreme law-making power, will watch the action of the House with much solicitude. The case is without precedent in our history. Members have heretofore resigned under resolutions of censure and been returned and sworn unchallenged, but in no instance, we believe, has a member of Congress been expelled or compelled to resign to escape expulsion for venality, and subsequently returned to claim a seat. Mr. Matteson, of New York, was censured by a strong vote some years ago for alleged corruption and then compelled to resign; but a resolution of expulsion had failed to command the constitutional majority in his case, and his legal right to his seat was unquestioned. At the time of his resignation he had already been re-elected to the succeeding Congress, and when the new term commenced he resumed his place. The propriety of allowing him to serve without some notice of the disgrace he had brought upon the previous Congress was freely discussed in the public journals, and was the subject of repeated consultations between some of the leading members of the House. But it is due to Mr. Matteson to say that he stoutly disputed all the allegations of corruption, and claimed that his explanations cleared him of all moral turpitude in the matter.

It is clear that the House has the legal right to protect itself from the presence of any improper person. It is the sole judge of the qualification of its own members, and it is morally bound to refuse admission to a man who has notoriously and corruptly abused his official privileges and brought infamy upon himself and the country. We submit, therefore, that when Mr. Whittemore's credentials are presented for re-admission, it is the duty of the House to reject him and declare the seat vacant because the proposed incumbent is utterly unworthy, and his admission would be a blistering stain upon our national character.

Mr. Whittemore's re-election is but a part of the grand scheme of a pack of the most unscrupulous adventurers to maintain power in South Carolina. Of the four districts in that State, two elected Republicans—Whittemore and Bowen; and the other two districts elected Simpson and Reed, Democrats, by about 4000 each. Of the two Republicans, Mr. Whittemore is sadly notorious, and the antecedents of his Republican colleague are anything else than creditable. An adventurer and camp-follower in the Rebel army, and more than once arraigned for crime before the Rebel military authorities, he naturally cast his lot with the swarms of vampires who have fastened upon that State, in desecration of the name of Republicanism, and are eating out its vitals and making reconstruction a term of reproach among all upright men. In the two districts which give very large Democratic majorities the members elected were not eligible, and the minority candidates have both been sworn in in defiance of the popular will expressed against them in unmistakable tones. We need not say that the men, Messrs. Hoge and Wallace, who consent to sit in Congress in contempt of the decision of the election returns cannot merit any high measure of popular respect.

But for the combinations of the corrupt State authorities, Whittemore would not have had a shadow of a chance for re-election. But he is neither better nor worse than the average of his fellow official plunderers, and they did not dare to overthrow him. They would have done so, but Whittemore would have risen like the ghost of "Banquo" to confuse them. Governor Scott is a candidate for re-election next fall, and he dare not break a link in the circle of Swiss mercenaries who now control the State by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, and by the official patronage they command. They profess to purchase homes for the homeless freedmen, issue the bonds of the State to pay for lands, and then what they fall to plunder directly from the State they plunder from the negro. The re-election of Whittemore is but the act of desperation of these men to perpetuate their power, and our National Legislature is presented with a hypocrite and renegade to save a junto of petty thieves in their uneasy and uncertain positions at home.

The Republican party must wash its hands of these political abortions called State officials in the reconstructed States, or it must cease to rule in a single commonwealth of the South. When reconstruction began it was impossible to place competent and honest men in power in the Southern States; but reconstruction is settled, and the Republican party must demand ability and integrity in its representative men, or it must die. If Whittemore shall be admitted, and thus the high sanction of the Republican national administration be given to the political adventurers who have blotted the history of reconstruction, and now hang as mill-stones about the necks of the struggling States of the South, they will all follow Virginia and Tennessee, and Republican power in the South will have no future. Its history will be but a continued chapter of shame and misfortune, and it will pass away speedily amidst the rejoicings of all honest men. Already the Citizens' party is making headway in South Carolina, and embraces in its ranks some of the ablest leaders, both white and black, in the State; and it needs but the admission of Whittemore, and the high approval of a Republican Congress to be given the imbecile and corrupt rulers who have returned him, to insure the utter and hopeless discomfiture of Republicanism in the strongest Republican State of the South.

THE INCOME TAX AND THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

THE HOUSE of Representatives is still engaged in the discussion of the voluminous bills for the reduction of taxation, and after a vigorous debate on the income tax yesterday, an understanding was established that a vote is to be taken on that subject to-day. If the Republican Congressmen wish to be renominated and re-elected they must speedily bring these protracted labors to a satisfactory conclusion. If they fail to reduce the burdens of the people the country will hold them to a rigid responsibility. They have no right to impose or retain taxes which are unnecessary, and if they voluntarily play the part of cruel and exacting taskmasters they will be righteously doomed to disgrace and defeat. The propriety of a reduction of taxation being universally recognized, the only practical question is what objects shall be selected for this exemption and reduction. The prevailing tendency appears to be to distribute these reductions over hundreds of articles or objects; but this policy is, we believe, under present circumstances, radically erroneous. The public want sweeping and palpable reductions which every man can feel and understand, and we know of no objects which can be more appropriately selected for this purpose than the income tax and the duty on tea and coffee.

The revenue derived from these sources is about equivalent to the amount that can now be safely spared by the Government, approximating fifty millions of dollars annually; and we do not believe that any other three important objects of taxation can be pointed out which yield a sum approaching so nearly to the proposed diminution of Treasury receipts. They are also regarded, in popular apprehension, as proper subjects only for war taxes, and a powerful reason for their repeal is furnished by this fact. If Congress abolishes the income tax, it will please business classes and the rich; and if the duty on tea and coffee is taken off, relief will be granted to every household, and every poor man who maintains a family can at once demand a sensible reduction in two indispensable items of his grocery bill. As tea and coffee are furnished exclusively by foreign countries, no American industry can be depressed by an abolition of the duty on these articles, and while the whole people, rich and poor, would be relieved, no man would be injured. The attempt of Great Britain to impose a tax on tea precipitated the Revolution. During the Mexican war a duty was levied temporarily on tea and coffee as a war measure, but these duties were abrogated when peace was restored; and custom as well as plain common sense give pre-eminence force to the claims of these articles for exemption from taxation in times of peace. The income tax, by its express terms, stands on the same footing. If Congressmen wish to do an act at once statesmanlike, simple, and popular, let them cease muddling their brains over tax and tariff bills a hundred pages long, which elicit interminable debates exhaustive of the patience of the country. Let them strike off at once the recognized war taxes which we have pointed out, and postpone details to a more convenient season. Let them respect the wishes, interests, prejudices, and customs of the people, and grant relief in the way that justice and policy so clearly dictate.

THE TROUBLE IN LIBERIA.

A CABLE despatch by way of London informs us that a serious trouble has broken out in Liberia, the cause of which is attributed to the appointment by the President of a certain unpopular official at Cape Palmas. The people of that place are represented as being very much excited on the subject, and as threatening to secede from the republic if the appointment is confirmed. We have received from an intelligent citizen of Liberia an explanation of this difficulty, which will be of interest to our readers. The present occupant of the Presidential chair, Mr. Edward J. Roye, belongs to the conservative party, and although he is a man of considerable wealth and influence, he is extremely unpopular with a great many of the people because of his lack of public spirit, and because he has done nothing whatever for the development of the interests of the country. A large portion of his wealth is invested abroad, and he neither improves land, builds houses, nor aids in any public improvements. Three times before he was a candidate for the Presidency, and he was only elected finally by a very small majority—less than twenty. The territory about Cape Palmas was purchased by the Colonization Society of Maryland, and was the last to be

annexed to the republic. It is called the State of Maryland, and its people are mostly liberals, who believe in pushing forward all manner of improvements, and in extending the influences of civilization among the neighboring native tribes. Many of them are bitterly opposed to Mr. Roye, and, according to our informant, their threat of secession is rather to force him to adopt a more liberal policy, than with any idea of actually withdrawing from the confederacy. Of course such a piece of political manœuvring is not to be defended, and it would be much more creditable if some other method were adopted to produce a pressure on the President. In this country the affairs of the republic of Liberia excite a deep interest, because it is hoped that by its means the whole continent of Africa may be Christianized and civilized, and any serious political disturbance would be made use of by the enemies of the colored race to prove their incapacity for self-government. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people of Cape Palmas will not make even a pretense of secession, but devote themselves to pushing forward the interests of the country rather than injuring them by exciting a disturbance that can scarcely have other than a bad effect.

IS CORRUPTION TO LEAD REPUBLICANISM?

WE copy in another column an editorial article from the Pittsburg Commercial on the management of the coming campaign in this State. The Commercial is the most widely circulated and influential Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the plain warning given is singularly significant of the probable fate of the Republican party in this State if it be surrendered to the leadership of Cameron, as now seems probable. As no Republican State Convention will be held this year, no new State Committee can be appointed, and it is evidently intended by the trick of a Congressional convocation to foist Cameron into the management of the party. This has been adroitly arranged by Cameron to enable him to control the Senatorial and legislative nominations with the view of his re-election to the United States Senate. With the organization of the party in his hands, and the means of the party to dispense to aid his favorites and defeat the will of the people in primary elections, he hopes to send to the Senate this fall a majority of Republicans who will repeat the consoling shame of 1867 and re-elect him to the first legislative tribunal of the nation.

Cameron well understands that the control of the Republican organization in this State can be secured by him only by defrauding the party. No State Convention of the party would tolerate his leadership, and only by the mockery of a Congressional committee could he attain such a commanding position, to be wielded to debauch, disgrace, and eventually defeat the great party that has hitherto triumphed in this State in defiance of his frauds. When he was opposed to its success, as he was on more than one occasion since 1860, its triumph was comparatively easy; but when it had to stagger under the load of his active support, its efforts were desperate to preserve its supremacy; and in 1867, when it had to go into a campaign with the crushing load of his election to the Senate, it could not save itself from defeat.

In 1864 Cameron played the same bold fraud upon the Republican party. Looking solely to his own election to the Senate, he forced himself upon the party as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, through the weakness of Hon. George V. Lawrence, the president of the convention, after three-fourths of the delegates had positively recommended another gentleman. His appointment chilled the party into almost hopeless indifference, and his management made Pennsylvania blot her once noble record with defeat, while all the other debatable States gave decisive majorities. While the Republican leaders of Ohio and Indiana devoted themselves to attain success for the national cause, and won overwhelming victories, Cameron devoted the organization, and the then almost inevitable means of the party, to force his favorites upon the local tickets for the Legislature, and thus sacrificed thousands of Republican votes. The result was that Pennsylvania alone, of all the loyal States, faltered, as the legitimate fruits of Cameron's incompetent, selfish, and factional leadership. The State was lost on the home vote in October, and the whole nation was appalled at the anomalous position of our thoroughly loyal State. In confusion and despair at the disaster he had given the State as the legacy of his imbecility and selfishness, he at once called two of his successful predecessors—Messrs. McClure and McVeigh—to his aid, and asked them to take the helm and if possible retrieve the State in November. Mr. Lincoln also interfered and had competent men to take charge of the campaign, and by almost superhuman effort the State gave Lincoln a small majority on the home vote. Such are the records Cameron has written in his attempts at leadership in the Republican party; and at this critical juncture, with New York lost by nearly 90,000, and discontent widespread in the Republican ranks, it needs but the leadership of Simon Cameron to make Republican victories in Pennsylvania known only in the history of the past.

COMMON COUNCIL yesterday adopted the plan for a House of Correction prepared by Mr. J. H. Windrim, for which the committee had awarded the first premium. The cost of the building, according to this plan, will be about \$500,000, and it will accommodate 2000 persons, which number can, if necessary, be duplicated. Having now adopted a plan which apparently gives satisfaction, it is to be hoped that the work of erecting the House of Correction will be pushed forward with some degree of vigor. There is no public improvement more needed than this, and with the rapid increase of our pauper population, and the crowded state of the Almshouse and County Prison, the want of a House of Correction will be more severely felt every day that it is delayed.

THE INDIAN POW WOVES.

THE great war chiefs of the mighty bands of murderous Indian vagabonds, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, are having sundry talks and visitations at Washington with the rulers who merely enjoy the slight honor of representing forty millions of American people. Bedford street is about a fair Eastern equivalent for an average tribe or two of these savages in general condition, but to bring it up to the sanguinary standard of Red Cloud's band it should be reinforced by all the notorious murderers in the country. We are rejoiced to notice that the amicable relations between the President and Spotted Tail have been strengthened by the appropriate present of the former to the latter of a beautiful meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which represents the head of a horse. Two of the objects which are popularly supposed to be especially dear to the heart of our great chief are thus typified by a gift to the Indian, to whom they are equally dear, and after Mrs. Grant's addition of a box of smoking tobacco, Spotted Tail will be the most ungrateful of savage scamps if he does not postpone for at least one month after his return to his tribe any new attempts to scalp his beloved white brothers. What honors may be in store for Red Cloud remains to be seen, but he has slaughtered so many white men that the richest treasures of the Indian Bureau should be lavished upon him. He should be covered with gold and silver medals, loaded down with beads and trinkets, and impressed more firmly than ever with the lesson so many savages have been taught, that the true road to the white man's treasury is to be found over the mangled remains of white emigrants and soldiers. A feeling of false sentimentality converts the white murderers sentenced by our courts into objects of sympathy, and why should not the principle be carried out on a much larger scale in national affairs, by paying to every red marauder a splendid bounty for each white scalp as he possesses?

The Concord Patriot reports that one New Hampshire boy of fifteen years is now six feet five and a half inches tall, but it does not brag about him yet, as he has not got his growth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

MIXTURES IN LIBERAL

Table with columns: Cheviots, Meltons, Silk, Mixtures, Fashion, All, Manner, Thin Goods, At, W, A, N, E, M, T, A, N, K, U, E, T, S, T. to, Clergymen, Finest, Clothing, Boys, Stylish, Patterns, Textures.

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COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, General Agent, No. 118 MARKET ST.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH

the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH design holding a Fruit and Floral Festival, on the evenings of June 7, 8, and 9, in the new church edifice, S. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets. Proceeds in aid of the fund to furnish the church.

MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS, FLOWERS.

Tickets for either one of the evenings, 25 cents; for the three, 50 cents, to be had at the door. Entrance at the chapel building, Broad street, below Arch.

FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, AFTERNOONS, and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Night, 10 cents; Second, 15 cents; Third, 20 cents. For sale at S. C. Smith's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the Hall.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, June 1, 1870. The price of coke has been reduced to SIX CENTS PER BUSHEL, at the Ninth and Fifteenth Ward Works, and to FIVE CENTS PER BUSHEL at the Point Brown and Mifflin Works. Orders may be left at this office, or at either of the works.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY

barren and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whisks, or monstache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CHAS. HARPER, BIRD and WALNUT STREETS, HOLLIDAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH STREET, TRENTON, No. 64 CHESNUT STREET, YARNS, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870, F. T. WALTON, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"Mr. Conductor, stop the car this minute!" "Be at the corner in a minute, sir!" "No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!" "What's the matter with the man?" "Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."

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"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!" And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCK HILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver. After which they drive off, crying as they go, "HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF ROCK HILL & WILSON!"

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BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

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